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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
Geo. H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month ending March 21, 1888, was as follows:
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Sunday, March 18, 1888, 20,300 copies;
Monday, March 19, 1888, 20,400 copies;
Tuesday, March 20, 1888, 20,350 copies;
Wednesday, March 21, 1888, 20,450 copies;
Thursday, March 22, 1888, 20,525 copies;
Friday, March 23, 1888, 20,525 copies.
Average, 20,541.

GEO. H. TSCHUCK,
Sworn to and subscribed to in my presence this 21st day of March, A. D. 1888.
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
Geo. H. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1888, 1888, is as follows:
1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,327 copies; for June, 1887, 14,331 copies; for July, 1887, 14,336 copies; for August, 1887, 14,341 copies; for September, 1887, 14,346 copies; for October, 1887, 14,351 copies; for November, 1887, 14,356 copies; for December, 1887, 14,361 copies; for January, 1888, 14,366 copies; for February, 1888, 14,371 copies.
GEO. H. TSCHUCK,
Sworn to and subscribed to in my presence this 21st day of February, A. D. 1888.
Notary Public.

KING MILAN of Serbia and President Cleveland have both had their lives insured. If they could have taken out policies insuring them against political defeat the premiums would have cost more than the amount of insurance. Re-elections in these cases are extra hazardous risks.

There is a good deal of truth in Congressman Tillman's words when he declared that whenever a labor bill was brought into the house it stampeded the members as a hawk stampedes the pigeons in a dove-cote. Congressmen are as bold as lions championing the cause of the workmen on the eve of election, or when they come home to prop up political fences. But the moment the labor bill is sounded in congress, they run pell-mell over each other to get under cover.

The convention of the Union Labor party which met recently at Cincinnati adopted a platform and resolved to oppose "making the public schools workshops by the introduction of technical and manual training." Why a labor party should begin a crusade against this branch of the public schools is unexplained. Labor has not yet been brought into unequal competition with a high school mechanic. And from the nature of the high school manual training, it will be many a long day before its graduates can compete with any competent mechanic.

It is hard to believe that the spirit of cruelty that was wont to crop out during slavery days should now find vent down south in brutality towards convicts. Prisoners are leased by the various states to railroad and mine companies principally, by whom the unfortunates are treated with a brutality that surpasses even the horrors of the Siberian mines. Such a condition of affairs is not confined to any one state or locality, but is prevalent throughout the whole tier of southern states. It is true that Arkansas and Alabama have set to work investigating the charges of brutality, but public sympathy is so little affected by the disclosures that a reform in the treatment of convicts is doubtful.

Poor Idaho is in a bad way of being cut into two pieces and losing her identity altogether. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has induced the committee on territories to amend the bill for the admission of Washington territory as a state by allowing the people in the pan-handle of Idaho the right to elect delegates to the Washington constitutional convention. If then the northern part of Idaho becomes a part of the state of Washington, the people of southern Idaho would despair of making the territory a state for many years to come. Under such circumstances it would be easy to get congress to annex it to Nevada. In that case Idaho would be wined out of existence, and Nevada would have new blood injected into her veins. That is why the senator from Nevada takes so much interest in the attempt to slice Idaho.

The international council of women, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, will assemble in Washington to-day and continue in session until April 1. A comprehensive programme has been arranged, which will supply ample material for the attention and discussion of the members of the council. A very large attendance is assured, and there will be present a number of the friends of the cause from foreign lands, even as far away as India. The *Woman's Tribune*, published at Baiterick, Neb., of which Mrs. Clara B. Colby is the editor, will be printed in Washington during the session of the council, and will give a daily stenographic report of the proceedings. Those desiring complete information of the work of the council can get the *Tribune* for the session at thirty cents per copy by ordering ten or more copies. To regular subscribers, members of the National Woman's Suffrage association, and persons contributing not less than one dollar to the expenses of the council, the Washington issue of the paper will be sent free. All the arrangements as indicated in the programme are most methodical, and the deliberations of the council will doubtless be highly interesting.

A Blessed Blizzard.

The damages by the late terrific blizzard in the east are computed as amounting to \$20,000,000 in the two cities of Philadelphia and New York alone. A large portion of this fell upon the telegraph and telephone companies, whose network of wires and forests of poles were twisted and torn into fragments and leveled to the ground, forming an additional obstruction to trade and travel.

As a result, the eastern public is now demanding more vigorously than ever that the wires shall be placed under ground. In congress resolutions were at once adopted calling for estimates for placing the fire department wires under the streets of Washington, and demanding of the district commissioners that the telegraph and telephone companies who had not already done so should follow suit. The natural inconveniences of the storm were added to greatly everywhere in the east by the wreck and ruin of the wires and poles in the cities. In Philadelphia and New York streets were rendered impassable for two days by the tangle of the wires and the great masses of poles which had to be cleared and cut away by piecemeal before street cars could run or pedestrians could pass. The same was true in Washington, and, doubtless, in a less degree, in every other town or city which felt the force of the tempest.

The time has come when the question of putting the wires under ground in every city of metropolitan pretensions must come to the front. Entirely apart from such exceptional instances as the late blizzard, the daily danger resulting from overhead wires is a constant menace to the lives and property of citizens. Every fire which takes place proves the wisdom of allowing a wire barrier to obstruct the operations of the fire department, and in many instances delays the escape of inmates of burning buildings. The delay and inconveniences to the public as a result of broken wires, affected by every hail and sleet storm, is by no means inconsiderable. In addition, the forests of poles and tracery of wires along our streets and thoroughfares destroy the architectural effect and materially detract from the appearance of the city.

During the last five years the experiments of electrical engineers have demonstrated the feasibility of underground electric communication. In New York and in Washington the electric sub-ways have been extensively laid and the results have proved in every way satisfactory. During the late blizzard the only wires which were working in these cities were the ones which were protected from the inclemency of the weather. If the recent down east blizzard shall hasten the burial of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires in all our large cities it will prove to be a blessing in disguise.

Hewitt and the Flag.

Perhaps in no other city of the country except New York, and by no other mayor except Abram S. Hewitt, would the question of permitting a foreign flag to float over a public building on some special occasion as the observance of an anniversary by citizens of foreign birth, have provoked so earnest and general a controversy as it has in New York. As it is the first time, so far as we are aware, that this question has been discussed, and as it really involves a principle and possesses a general interest, a review of the matter will be timely. On the 14th inst. the board of aldermen of New York passed resolutions requesting the mayor to permit a flag to be placed at half mast on the city hall on the day of the German emperor's funeral, and the national, state, municipal and Irish national flag to be placed at full mast on St. Patrick's day. Compliance with this request was made to the extent of displaying the American flag on the occasions named in the resolutions, but the mayor would not permit the Irish flag to be flown above the city hall.

At the last meeting of the board of aldermen Mayor Hewitt sent to that body a message giving his reasons for his action, and they are worthy of attention. He noted in the first place that there was discrimination in the resolutions, the German flag not being mentioned, and he thought it to be his plain duty not to give any cause of offense to the German residents, who are as numerous as those of Irish birth. But this was not the chief or most important reason for his action. He had previously declared his unwillingness to permit the flag of any nationality except our own to float over the city hall, and had attested his sincerity by declining to allow the British, German, French and Italian flags to be unfurled over that public building on occasions celebrated by these several nationalities. They would have had just ground of offense if discrimination had been made in favor of their Irish fellow citizens. The refusal in all cases, however, was based upon a principle which in the opinion of Mayor Hewitt is unassailable. That principle is that the flag is the symbol of sovereignty, and wherever that sovereignty peculiarly has its home, as in the public buildings where the functions of government are exercised, only one jurisdiction can be recognized and suffered to prevail. "Over them should float," says Mayor Hewitt, "only the flag of the country to which they belong. So sacred is this right, that the flag of the foreign minister or consul, floating over his domicile in a foreign land, exerts its influence as a symbol of the foreign power it represents. The display of a foreign flag over a public building is therefore in direct contradiction of the fundamental principle of 'home rule,' which every intelligent citizen advocates." He defends his action, also, on grounds of public policy and true patriotism, both of which, he insists, require that the flags of foreign nationalities shall not be placed on an equality with the ensign of our common citizenship. "If it be right," says the mayor of New York, "that Ireland be governed by Frenchmen, as France is governed by Frenchmen, and Germany by Germans, then it is equally true that America should be governed by Americans, and that so far as the flag is the symbol of home rule, it, and

it alone, should float from the seat of sovereignty." In the term Americans, Mr. Hewitt embraces all citizens.

Impetuous and thoughtless persons have roundly denounced the mayor of New York for his action in this matter, but there can be no question that he will have the approval of all intelligent men who will give his position and his reasons for it fair and candid consideration. Such will see that it is not a mere sentiment which demands that the national flag shall have distinct supremacy, a separate and superior regard in no circumstances to be shared by any other, but a principle as vital to the foreign-born citizen who looks to it for protection as to the citizen of American birth. It is the common duty and the common interest of all to see that this supremacy is in nowise impaired, and only those who cannot comprehend that the flag is in fact, and not simply in fancy, the symbol of national sovereignty, will fail to acquiesce in this view. Every true citizen of the republic, of whatever nationality, will most surely attest his undivided allegiance by the respect with which he regards the flag of the republic, and the jealousy with which he is prepared to guard it against every association that might detract from it as the emblem of national authority and power. The assertion of American feeling in this matter which Mayor Hewitt has so plainly and forcibly made will offend no foreign-born citizen who will give it intelligent and fair-minded consideration.

Protection to Authors.
The senate committee on patents having unanimously approved the Chase international copyright bill, which a few days ago was favorably reported to the senate, there is very fair promise that the measure will pass that body at an early day, and thus one valuable step be gained toward the abandonment of the piratical policy which has long been the shame of American publishers, a gross injustice to foreign authors, and an injury to our own writers. The labor of uniting American authors and publishers in an effort to secure an international copyright was long and arduous, but it was finally successful. The American copyright league now embraces all the authors of any distinction in the United States and we believe every publisher of consequence, including even most of those who issue the cheapest form of publications, and whose support of the cause it was the most difficult to secure.

The discussion of this question has been going on for years, both here and in England, and all that has been written upon it would make a formidable library. English authors, great and small, have persistently denounced the course pursued by American publishers in pirating English books without giving any fair compensation, and in many cases none at all, to their authors, while the assailed publishers have replied as best they could and until within the past year or two insisted upon holding on to their privilege. This influence has hitherto been sufficient to prevent any legislation in congress. The better class of American authors, however, satisfied that the absence of international copyright was inimical to their interests, united in an earnest endeavor to convince the publishers that they also were being injured by the want of such an arrangement, and they have been working to this end for several years. Circumstances have favored their view, and thus the publishers have become as ardent supporters of international copyright as the authors. One of the largest of them, Mr. Henry Holt, makes a strong argument against the system of piracy as an injury to the public in the large amount of cheap and worthless stuff that is given it, damaging to publishers in encouraging a profitless competition, and especially inimical to American authors. As to the latter he says: "The overwhelming competition of foreign stolen goods which our laws encourage is not only a cruelty to our authors, but is embarrassing their production by driving them into hack work, and is a deterrent, happily not always an effective one, to young persons of talent from entering that profession. When they do embrace it, their chances of attention are materially obstructed. Twelve years ago any author whom a standard publishing house would vouch for could be tested without any such risk as must now be incurred. Of late some good houses have even got into the habit of returning unopened all manuscripts by unknown authors."

The bill that has received the approval of the senate committee was framed according to the views and suggestions of the copyright league, and though perhaps not an ideal measure recognizes an essential principle and would bring about a substantial reform. There is no apparent reason why, if it pass the senate, it should meet with any serious opposition in the house, though perhaps that body may be a little slow in giving it attention. Meanwhile the authors are not neglecting active, and doubtless useful, labor in behalf of the measure. A dozen or more of them have been in Washington during the past week, including Howells, Eggleston, Stedman, Warner, Mark Twain and J. Whitcomb Riley, delighting congressmen and others with their unique and instructive entertainments, and necessarily making an excellent impression.

Stranger Than Fiction.
The relatives and friends of the missing man Rea, whose strange disappearance some three weeks ago from this city has not yet been cleared up, may find a possible clue in the remarkable case of Sylvester S. Hall, of Minneapolis.

In August, 1885, three weeks after his marriage, Mr. Hall left his home in the city of Minneapolis telling his wife he was expecting to take a contract for the building of a business block. From that time nothing was heard of him until the other day, when he returned from the Rochester insane asylum, St. Paul, where he has been confined.

The story of Mr. Hall almost surpasses belief, and is another striking illustration of the loose methods by which innocent people are arrested, hurried off and confined in jails or lunatic asylums. It

appears that after leaving his home, Mr. Hall went to the western limit of St. Paul to look up the location of the block he was to build and before returning to Minneapolis sat down to rest. While seated here a St. Paul policeman, in search of Harry Jones, an escaped lunatic, caught up and arrested him. In spite of his protestations, Mr. Hall was taken to the probate court at St. Paul, identified as Jones by three men and sent to the Rochester insane asylum. Here he remained until March 4, 1888, when expert examiners pronounced him well, and he was discharged. That such an error of mistaken identity was possible under the circumstances and at this age of civilization, allows some ground for belief that perhaps a similar mystery surrounds the disappearance of Mr. Rea. If the man had been foully dealt with there certainly would have been some evidence to the crime, or if by business or marital troubles caused him to disappear, those facts would be known. But where a man is literally swallowed up, with not a clue to trace him, the parallel case of Mr. Hall perhaps may afford the scent for following the search.

The United States may have sent some of our hog products to France that would not bear too close an investigation. But that is no excuse for France to send us in the last fiscal year \$1,500,000 worth of brandy and still wines made of German potatoes, spirits and a little cognac oil. The truth of the matter is, that the adulterations of our exports to France is but a fraction compared with the harmful mixtures sent to us under the labels marked champagne, claret and cognac.

If France is fastidious about a little harmless cotton seed oil mixed with lard, congress should retaliate by closing our ports to French wines on the ground well proven, that they are adulterated and unwholesome. Such legislation would bring France to her senses. The true reason, however, why American products are excluded, is not wholly on sanitary grounds, but political. The French hog-raiser wants protection against our pauper hogs, and the French legislators are obliged to pass prohibitory measures.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Falls City Journal is inclined to think that "Judge Gresham is rapidly growing in favor as a presidential candidate."

The Sherman County Transcript grapples a great problem by the back of the neck in saying: "Throw politics to the dogs in municipal matters, in school matters, and work for the common good."

The Auburn Post, which sued J. S. Stull for \$75, claimed by the Post to be due from the defeated candidate for judge, recovered judgment for \$50. The case goes to the district court, and Judge Appelget, whose election was made possible by Stull's bad record, will decide the case in the end. Thus, happiness and judicial justice go thundering down the ages.

The Weeping Water Republican, presumably acquainted with the postal service of the west, says: "The Clay Center Gazette says a change in their mail service has been made, and now the mail is carried on the freight trains instead of the passenger trains. We fail to see where the improvement comes in, unless it be that the mail clerk on the freight can read."

The editor of the Wood River Gazette, James Ewing, says in efforts of the Burlington to enjoin the engineers from striking came to naught. Judge Gresham's ruling in the Wabash case threw a large bucket full of cold water on the attempt. If there is any law in christendom compelling a man to work for a railway company against his will we have not heard of it.

The Grand Island Independent looks at the result of the strike in this way: "The B. & M. has officially announced that in consequence of recent heavy losses, on account of the rate war and the strike, no new lines will be built in Nebraska this year. Thus is the recent disturbance far reaching in its results, and thus entirely innocent parties have to suffer for the ill-willed acts of others."

The Schuyler Herald, a democratic paper thus speaks of one Spy Russell's scheme: "Our two republican contemporaries are having quite an exciting discussion over the alleged republican club that was recently organized at this place for the purpose of booming Russell for congress. The club is said to have been organized by our republican friends quarreling over the poor thing."

The Butler County Press writes out against tariff and railroads in the following manner: "Hard coal which costs \$13 a ton in Nebraska costs \$2.50 at retail in Scranton, Pa. This is about the proportionate weight which the east gets on the west in everything. The tariff and the railroads have so managed matters that about eighteen to twenty millions of Nebraska's hard-earned dollars are going to the east every year to pay interest on mortgages."

The Nance County Journal observes: "We are glad to be able to announce that Nance and Merrick counties had no hand in placing a railroad map at the head of the republican state league. While we have all respect for Mr. Thurston, still at the present time the republican party should not have made the mistake of putting the paid attorney of one of our largest railroad corporations at the head of their representative body in this state."

The Schuyler Quill reviewing the political situation of Colfax county finds: "The republican party in this county is in bad shape. Who made it that way? The Russell-Lapack gang of managers. They are responsible for the state of affairs. The independent republican voters of this county (a couple hundred strong), whom the Sun calls muggins, are growing in numbers and will do as they have done before—support real republicans, but not moseback frauds."

Being one among the number of Nebraska newspapers receiving C. B. & Q. literature, the Plattsmouth Journal cheerfully says: "This office has been favored with copies of publication issued by the passenger department of the C. B. & Q. entitled 'The C. B. & Q. Boycott,' sent us by the railroad mail route to save postage—and we presume, out of distrust of the irregular mails over their road. Much obliged. We have read most of the articles before, and opine that they were all paid for in the regular way by the munificent line that is too penurious to pay its engineers current wages."

The Western News indulges in this philosophy: "The republican clubs of Nebraska met in convention in Omaha last week and organized a state league with John M. Thurston as president and Brad Slaughter secretary. Charley Green, the oil room manipulator, is another officer, and at the banquet, only men of that stripe were given a chance to express their patriotism. So says the *Blitz* and that paper denounces the league as a combination in the interests of railroads. The republican majority in the state is solid. This organization of clubs in every county and the organization of these clubs into a

league have looked to a casual observer like a useless waste of time and treasure."

However, that the old county and precinct organizations had mostly fallen into the hands of grangers and the politicians had lost their grip. So the club organization was resorted to that the railroad politicians might regain their former standing.

Carrying Whisky into Iowa.

Chicago Herald.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Bowman versus the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company is a disappointment to the Iowa prohibitionists. They had passed a law that a railroad should not bring liquor into their state. The tribunal of last resort declares both the statute and the favorable decision of the federal circuit court at Chicago to be of no force. The railroad can carry whisky into Iowa. The state must content itself with punishing the inhabitants who drink the dreaded fluid. No less than three of the justices, however, dissent from this opinion.

The supreme court does not often seem to be dealing with matters where the truth can be seen of all men. The telephone decision was carried by a vote of 4 to 3, 3 not voting. The Iowa liquor decision is made on a vote of 6 to 3. The court does not come together much better than the committee on ways and means. The law, at least on the supreme bench, is held to be the summit of human wisdom and reason. But will people lose their wits with roll-calls of 4 to 3, with 2 dodging?

As for Iowa, the state has been going at break-neck speed in the direction of summary regulations. Several recent decisions from the court at the capital have strengthened the hands of the radical anti-water forces. It will not hurt them now to come up against the nation, even in a little matter of whisky freights. If the Iowans do not want the whisky, they need not use it.

Forty Years on the Rail.

"Forty Years on the Rail," has been issued by R. R. Connelly & Sons, publishers, Chicago. The author is Charles B. George, a veteran conductor now a resident of Elgin, Ills. The book is an interesting description of the life and experience of a railroad man and is replete with incidents humorous and serious.

Beginning with his boyhood home the author gives to the public the incidents of an experience of forty years as a conductor and describes the volume to the conductors and other friends in the railroad services. The work is of especial interest to railroad men and may be read by people in all vocations with profit and pleasure to themselves.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention at the city of Omaha, Tuesday May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the national republican convention, which meets in Chicago June 19, 1888.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme judge, in 1887, giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof.

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTES.
Adams	14 Jefferson	9	
Antelope	9 Johnson	8	
Arthur	10 Kearney	10	
Blaine	2 Keya Paha	5	
Boone	8 Keith	7	
Box Butte	4 Knox	7	
Brown	9 Lancaster	25	
Butler	14 Lincoln	8	
Butler	9 Logan	2	
Butler	9 Loup	8	
Cass	16 Madison	8	
Cedar	5 McPherson	1	
Chase	5 Merrick	7	
Cheney	5 Sherman	8	
Cheyenne	11 Nemaha	9	
Clay	11 Nuckolls	6	
Colfax	7 Otoe	13	
Colfax	7 Perkins	8	
Custer	17 Pierce	4	
Dakota	5 Pierce	4	
Dawes	7 Polk	6	
Dawson	10 Redwood	10	
Dix	6 Phelps	10	
Dodge	12 Richardson	12	
Douglas	37 Willow	7	
Dundy	10 York	13	
Fillmore	10 Sarpy	5	
Franklin	7 Saunders	13	
Frontier	10 Seward	10	
Gage	10 Washington	10	
Gallatin	19 Sherman	7	
Garfield	3 Sioux	2	
Greeley	5 Stanton	4	
Grant	10 Taylor	8	
Greeley	4 Thomas	2	
Hall	11 Valley	6	
Harrison	10 Washington	6	
Harlan	8 Wayne	5	
Hayes	4 Webster	9	
Hitchcock	6 Wheeler	3	
Holt	10 Woodward	10	
Hovard	7 Union	1	

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from the proxies are given.

WALT M. SELBY, Chairman.
Secretary.

What Russia is Doing.

London Telegraph: Europe is face to face with two distinct Russian movements, which are significant, is not serious. All over Poland the advance of troops toward the frontier continues; the Russian commissariat accumulates stores at Warsaw as if in preparation for a great campaign; and many officers on leave have been recalled to their regiments. The other side to Russian activity is presented at Constantinople, where M. de Noloff has delivered to the porte a second and more pressing note, urging Turkey to intimate to Prince Ferdinand that his presence in Bulgaria is illegal. It is impossible to avoid connecting the two proceedings—the diplomatic urgency, and the measured march of armed men on the western frontier of the empire. Certainly it is not surprising that "great anxiety" should be felt on the business and home front in Europe, and that the Russian rouble should steadily decline in value. The fear is that the czar, supported by Germany and France, will obtain from the porte a condemnation of Prince Ferdinand sufficient to encourage a domestic revolt, and that if anarchy supervenes Europe will tolerate, if no sanction, a Russian occupation of the principality.

A Mean Man.

Detroit Free Press: The meanest man on record jumped aboard a Woodward avenue car the other afternoon. The lady who occupied the seat next to the man do but look out the window and whisper something about a dog fight. Of course no man could keep his seat under such a provocation. When Brown had looked in vain for the dog fight he was looking in vain for his seat. It was completely hidden by that mean man, who was so deeply interested in his paper as to be wholly oblivious of everything else. But Brown had his revenge. A lady soon entered and before any one could object she punched up the mean man and said:

"Will you please give this lady a seat, sir?"

Then they hung on the straps and glowered at each other until their brows ached.

WOMAN'S LIFE IN NEW YORK.

She Has Little Chance of Making a Living Without Help.

SOME NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS.

Thousands Have to Succeed in Supporting Themselves, But Few Earn More Than a Bare Living.

The problem of earning their own living is one which a great many thousand women in New York are brought face to face every year. It is a very ugly problem, seen from squarely in front, with destitution in the background and hunger and cold snarling in the middle distance, says the New York Sun, and whatever rosy aspect it may assume, seen from a distance or through the glasses of the professional philanthropist, as a cold, hard, and unget-aroundable fact in the life of a woman, it is something much easier to generalize about beforehand or talk about afterward than to experience in the immediate present. The idea of earning one's own living and the belief in its independence and freedom which is supposed to go with it has a fascination for many women who know little about it and a comfortable satisfaction for men who know less, but as a matter of fact the bitter dependence that a woman can know, the most galling tyranny a woman can suffer, the most cruel annoyances that a woman has to endure are the lot of nine-tenths of those women who are compelled by circumstances to depend upon their own resources for a livelihood.

The case is different with women who have friends able and willing to give direct help, and the girl with a smattering of shorthand and a lawyer friend, a little knowledge of type-writing and a friend who needs an amanuensis, or an editor friend and a little cleverness with the pen, can get a start which, with the exercise of a fair amount of energy, will place her easily above want, if it does not result in her building up a profitable and easy business. There are many women in this city now managing typewriting and stenographic businesses or getting along well in other lines who have begun their success with such a help of a friend or two in establishing a small business. There are some others who have succeeded in business or professional life without any aid except that which was brought to them by their own energy and ability, or have even had to overcome material obstacles thrown in their way because of their being women, but their number is small. Mrs. Demorest is a striking instance of exceptional pluck and success in this way. She came to New York a poor girl, and by her own exertions started and built up the great business she at present conducts, and which has made her such a wealthy and successful woman. Most of the real estate in the vicinity of their building on Fourteenth street, and large blocks of it, it is said, in other parts of this city.

Miss King, the female real estate speculator, is another woman who worked her way up from the financial ground floor to somewhere near the roof. She is understood to be out of active business now, but once she was one of the best known women down town. She was the first woman, it is said, that ever took a meal in any of the business men's restaurants down town. She tells the story that one day she had been down town all the morning, and was very hungry and very tired, and there was no restaurant where women were accustomed to go. She hesitated a good while, and then hunger conquered scruples and she made the plunge. The men and the waiters all stared, but she was trusted with the greatest respect, and after a never-went-hungry when there was a good restaurant near. She amassed her wealth in real estate, just as a man would have got it, and never permitted the fact that she was a woman to prevent her driving a sharp bargain or making a good profit.

Success in a different light has attended the efforts of Miss Benedict, now and for many years the agricultural editor of a New York paper, and recognized as one of the best in her line in the country. She had her own way of making many years and is said to have been a bright and interesting young woman, but without any particular apparent talent for a special line of work. Another girl, situated about as Miss Benedict was, but with no extraordinary talent, insisted that Miss Benedict could get along by writing for the papers. Miss Benedict tried it and failed, it is said, distinctively in about every assignment she got. Her friend persisted, and she had no choice but to try of former-clerk meeting at Cooper union to report, urged that Miss Benedict be given another chance. It was plain, straight work, she said, and Miss Benedict couldn't help but do it as well as any man. She had her own way, and signed to the work, and did it after a fashion; was kept at it, took an interest in it, and found it developing in various directions. Energy and pluck did the rest, and in time did the whole agricultural paper of the day, and was looking after which the proprietors of a leading agricultural paper had been paid a high salary, was entrusted to her. Besides this, she now edits an agricultural paper for one of the press associations, and does a large volume of correspondence for other papers and magazines.

Another young woman who had tried almost everything from factory work to typewriting, and had got along at none, a short time ago developed a talent with the pen that attracted attention on one of the city papers, and now has regular employment and prospects of being a very successful newspaper woman.

The head of the millinery department of Aiken & Miller's establishment in New York is a girl, who, with a pluck for her only capital, and worked her way up by her own exertions. She gets one of the largest salaries paid to any one in her line, and goes to Paris twice every year to buy for the firm.

The hardware and house furnishing department of another store is in charge of a woman who is well known for shrewdness and business ability among all the wholesale houses in that line down town. She was a Scotch-Irish girl, brought out of her home and home in childhood by an Irish eviction, her father dying from the exposure and hardship soon after the family reached New York. She was a cash girl first, a saleswoman afterward, and finally did the buying for the hardware department from the agents of the wholesale houses who used to come to the store. It was not until after she had married unfortunately, and had included experience as a scrub woman and other hardships in her lot, that going back to the store to work, the idea was finally entertained that she could go out among the wholesalers and do the buying direct. She was probably the first woman in that line.

A French woman who made a run-

way match in France, and came to grief and New York in time, is now the head of the sales and costume department of a large city store, and is doing well by buying abroad, making two trips a year.

Miss Connelly, the dressmaker, used to be seamstress from house to house, and is now said to be worth half a million, all made by business tact and energy.